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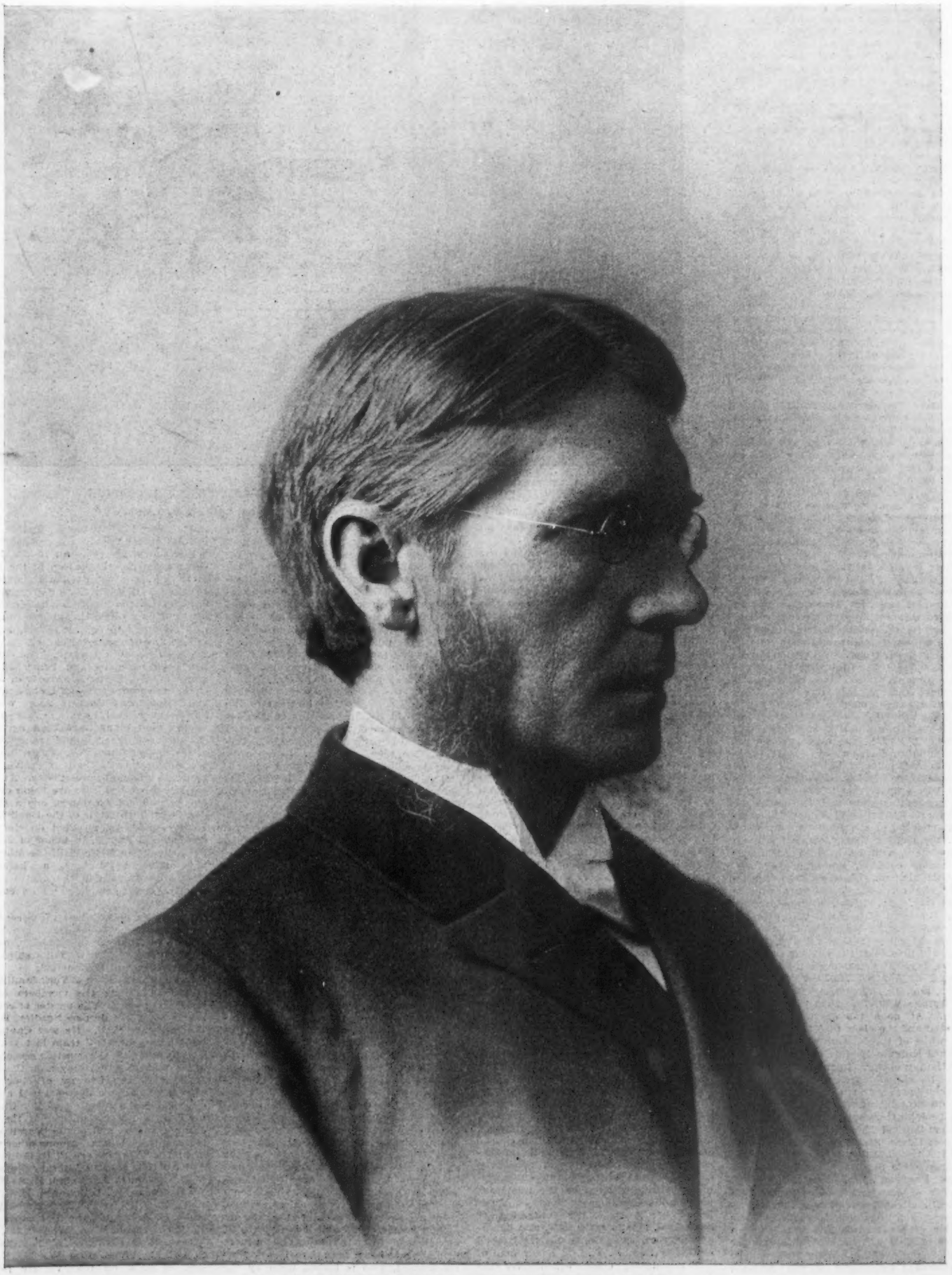

FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D. D., LL.D.

[PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.]

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PRINCETON'S COMMENCEMENT.

THE one hundred and fiftieth annual commencement of Princeton and the first commencement since the title of the institution was changed from the chartered name of the College of New Jersey to the more appropriate name of Princeton University will be celebrated at that ancient seat of learning next Wednesday. On that day will occur the commencement anniversary proper, although the exercises of Commencement week began yesterday and will continue through five days, or till June 16.

The commencement programme is arranged to suit every sort of taste. The graduate of fifty years ago who remembers his college days chiefly as the time of intense rivalry between the ancient literary societies, Whig and Clio Halls, can still enjoy a feast of reason and a flow of soul in the stream of oratory that takes its rise in the dignified discourse of the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday and finds abundant tributaries in the humorous speeches of class day, the eloquence of the junior orators, the reminiscent outpour at the annual meetings of the halls, the convincing give and take of the senior Lynde debaters, and the polished orations of the commencement stage. The middle-aged and younger alumni, those who have graduated since the time when healthful college sports took the place of inane "horn sprees" and other sophomoric pranks perpetrated on unoffending tutors and long-suffering townspeople, can have their athletic enthusiasm rekindled by attending the Yale-Princeton championship baseball game, decorating their persons in the college colors, and losing their voice and dignity in swelling the volume of the "three times three" of the college slogan in an effort to encourage their team to "pound out base hits" and "scoop in skyscrapers." They may themselves join in one of the many impromptu games back of Edwards Hall or on the Brokaw Field, and renew their youth in "sliding bases" or "fanning the vernal atmosphere." Or, if more sedately inclined, they may have their nervous system wrought upon and their best clothes splashed upon by lining up around the new Brokaw swimming tank to witness the neck-risking feats of the agile acrobats and intrepid tumblers of the university gymnastic team. A sufficient string of social functions is furnished by the Glee Club concert, the annual alumni dinner, the reception at Prospect, and the sophomore dance.

The commencement exercises began with the annual Yale-Princeton baseball game on the university field yesterday afternoon, and in the evening occurred the annual commencement Glee Club concert in Alexander Hall. To-day will be baccalaureate Sunday. President Patton will deliver the sermon to the members of the graduating class and visitors in the Marquand Chapel at 11 o'clock. The annual meeting of the Philadelphian Society, the college Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in Alexander Hall this evening, and the Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, '74, of Chicago will deliver the sermon. To-morrow will be class day. At 11 o'clock in Alexander Hall President Patton will turn over the university to the Master of Ceremonies, Jerome Bradley of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., who will preside at the various functions of the day. The class oration will be delivered by Wilfred M. Post of Beirout, Syria, and the class poem will be recited by Arthur Willis Leonard of Cleveland, Ohio. At noon the class ivy will be planted and the class tablet dedicated on the walls of the new university library, Seward Erdman of Morristown, N. J., being the ivy orator. In the afternoon will occur the cannon exercises around the old Revolutionary cannon in the middle of the quadrangle, at which the performers will be John Gere Jayne, '97, presentation orator; Samuel Morrow Palmer, '97, historian; Edwin Shortz, Jr., prophet; Burton Rockwood Miller, censor; John Henry Keener, class Secretary; Robert Garrett, class President, and Jerome Bradley, master of ceremonies. The junior oratorical contest, between four representatives of each literary society, for the four junior orator medals and the Maclean Prize of $100 will be held in Alexander Hall in the evening. Whig Hall will be represented by Daniel Fickes Altland, John Woolman Churchman, Paul Curtis Martin, and William Frank McCombs, Jr., and Clio Hall's defenders will be George Alexander Armstrong, Robert Livingston Beecher, Frederick Leopold Johnson, and Matthew Lowrie.

To-morrow and Tuesday evenings the Halstead Astronomical Observatory will be open to visitors, if the weather is clear. This is a new feature of the commencement programme, introduced this year for the first time. The drawings of the engineering and graphics departments of the School of Science and the microscopic exhibition and display of the Camera Club in Nassau Hall will be open to inspection all day Tuesday. At 11 o'clock will occur the annual meetings of the two literary societies, and at 1 o'clock the procession of alumni will form on the front campus and march to University Hall, where the annual dinner and meeting of the alumni association will take place. The afternoon will be given over to the gymnastic exhibition in the Brokaw swimming tank, and the reception by the President and Mrs. Patton at Prospect from 4 till 6. The Lynde Prize debate, between three seniors from Whig and as many from Clio Hall, will take place in the evening in Alexander Hall. Whig Hall will be represented by Edward Graham Elliott, Robert Fulton Sterling, and Thomas St. Clair Evans, with John Henry Keener as alternate, and Clio will be represented by William Boyd Ramsey, Henry Ford Stockwell, and Samuel Stewart Yantis, with Charles Johnson Dunlap as alternate. The sophomore reception, the great social function of the week, will begin at 10 o'clock, lasting all night. Elaborate preparations are being made by the committee in charge of the reception, and a very pretty dance is promised.

The one hundred and fiftieth annual commencement will begin Wednesday morning at 10:30 in Alexander Hall. The procession of graduates, undergraduates, visitors, Trustees, and Faculty will form on the front campus, the dignitaries and members of the graduating class wearing the academic costume of caps and gowns, and march to Alexander Hall in charge of the Grand Marshal, Prof. William Libbey. The order of events will include the commencement orations, the announcement of the winners of the numerous prizes and fellowships by the clerk of the Board of Trustees, the conferring of bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and honorary degrees, &c. Henry Norris Russell of Oyster Bay, N. Y., first honor man of the graduating class, will deliver the Latin salutatory, and John Henry Keener of Harrisburg, Penn., will be valedictorian. Honorary English orations will be delivered by Arthur Willis Leonard, Robert Comin, and Wilfred M. Post. The English salutatory, heretofore assigned the second honor man of the class, was recently abolished by the Trustees and will be no longer pronounced. With these exercises the official programme of Commencement Week will come to a close. One of the prettiest ceremonies of the occasion, however, will remain to be celebrated—the final meeting of the graduating class in the early evening under the ancient elms on the front campus. Just after sunset and as the early twilight comes on, the entire class comes together and forms a huge circle in front of the steps of Old North. As this is the last time the men meet each other as a united class, the ceremony is one never to be forgotten by those who participate in it. The class loving cup is passed around, and as each man drinks, standing, his classmates join in singing, with the appropriate name:

Here's to you, Billy Wilson,
Here's to you, my jovial friend,
And we'll drink before this part forsaken company,
We'll drink before we part.
Here's to you, Billy Wilson.

This is sung in slow, measured tones and with much feeling. When the health of all the members has been drunk the class marches slowly away to the class supper, leaving the new senior class to take possession of the steps.

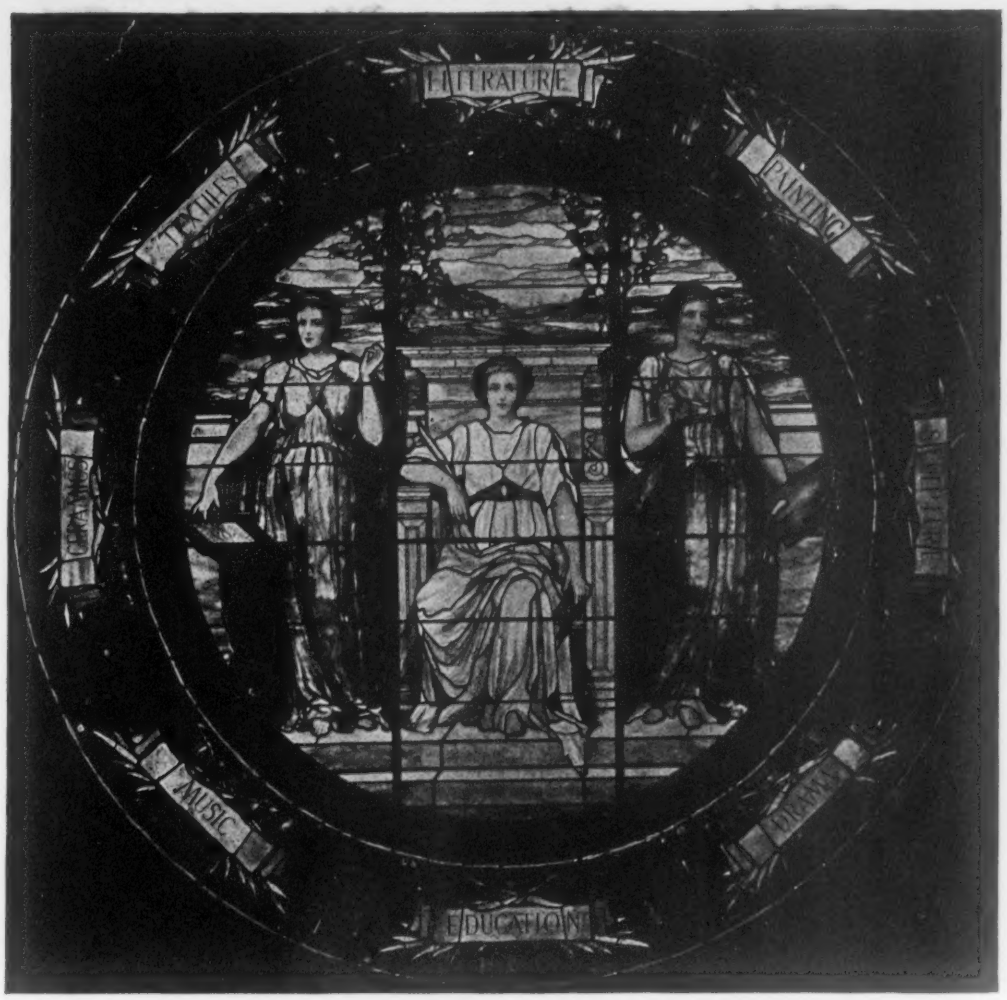
The men who will line up on the commencement stage on June 16 to receive their bachelor's degrees form one of the best well-rounded classes in the history of Princeton. It is not a large class, numbering less than 200, but its influence has been felt strongly in all departments of the university. It is especially strong in athletics, having given eight men to the 'Varsity football team, seven to the 'Varsity baseball team, and ten to the track team. It has won the class championships in baseball and the track games every year of its course and the football championship two years. Its members have distinguished themselves in the halls and in the intercollegiate debates, and its literary boards have acquitted themselves with credit. While its classroom work has not been exceptional as a whole, there are several unusually able scholars among its members, and it is doubtful if any class in several years has had a more brilliant first honor man than Henry Norris Russell, who is looked upon by the students and Faculty as an intellectual prodigy.

The graduation of the class of '97 will close the ninth year of the administration of President Francis Landey Patton. Dr. Patton became the successor of Edwards, Witherspoon, and McCosh in the Presidency upon the resignation of the latter in 1888. He is the twelfth President of Princeton. During his progressive administration the institution has enjoyed a tremendous growth, its student and Faculty membership having nearly doubled in size and its material endowment having been largely increased. The campus has been extended and beautified and many noble structures have been added to the university group of buildings. The institution has become in name what it has been for several years in fact—a university—and plans have been made for the further increasing and strengthening of the undergraduate department and for the development of an extensive post-graduate school of pure studies. At present two large buildings are being erected on the university campus, one a Gothic dormitory in the style of the English university buildings, situated on the west campus and named, in honor of John I. Blair, its donor, Blair Hall; the other, the new university library, a handsome Gothic quadrangle in the centre of the campus, to be completed at an expense of $600,000.

The funds collected at the recent sesquicentennial celebration also provide for needed increase in the Faculty, and in addition several new fellowships and scholarships will be founded.

Many prominent New York families are numbered among the members of the graduating class. The master of ceremonies of class day, Jerome Bradley, is from Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. He was Captain of the 'Varsity baseball team last year, resigning a second election this season, and is the best all-round player on the team. Howard Crosby Brokaw of New York City is well known in social and athletic circles, being a member of Ivy Club, of his class dance committee, of the class day committee, and of the 'Varsity football and track teams. Among other prominent New Yorkers are P. R. Colwell, an editor of The Nassau Literary Magazine; F. B. Cowan, C. J. Dunlap, H. S. Harris, W. P. Jessup, W. L. Johnson, H. E. Mattison, H. G. Padget, F. B. Pierson, W. M. Robb, H. N. Russell, the first honor man; E. C. Thompson, W. A. W. Stewart, A. S. Wrenn, R. O. Kirkwood, C. T. Allison, J. S. Collett, W. S. Ely, W. W. Knapp, quarter back on the 'Varsity football team and second baseman on the 'Varsity nine; F. B. McNish, F. L. Smith, L. B. Terry, and I. A. Sankey.

EDWIN M. NORRIS.



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ROSE WINDOW FOR THE WOMAN'S BUILDING, NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.
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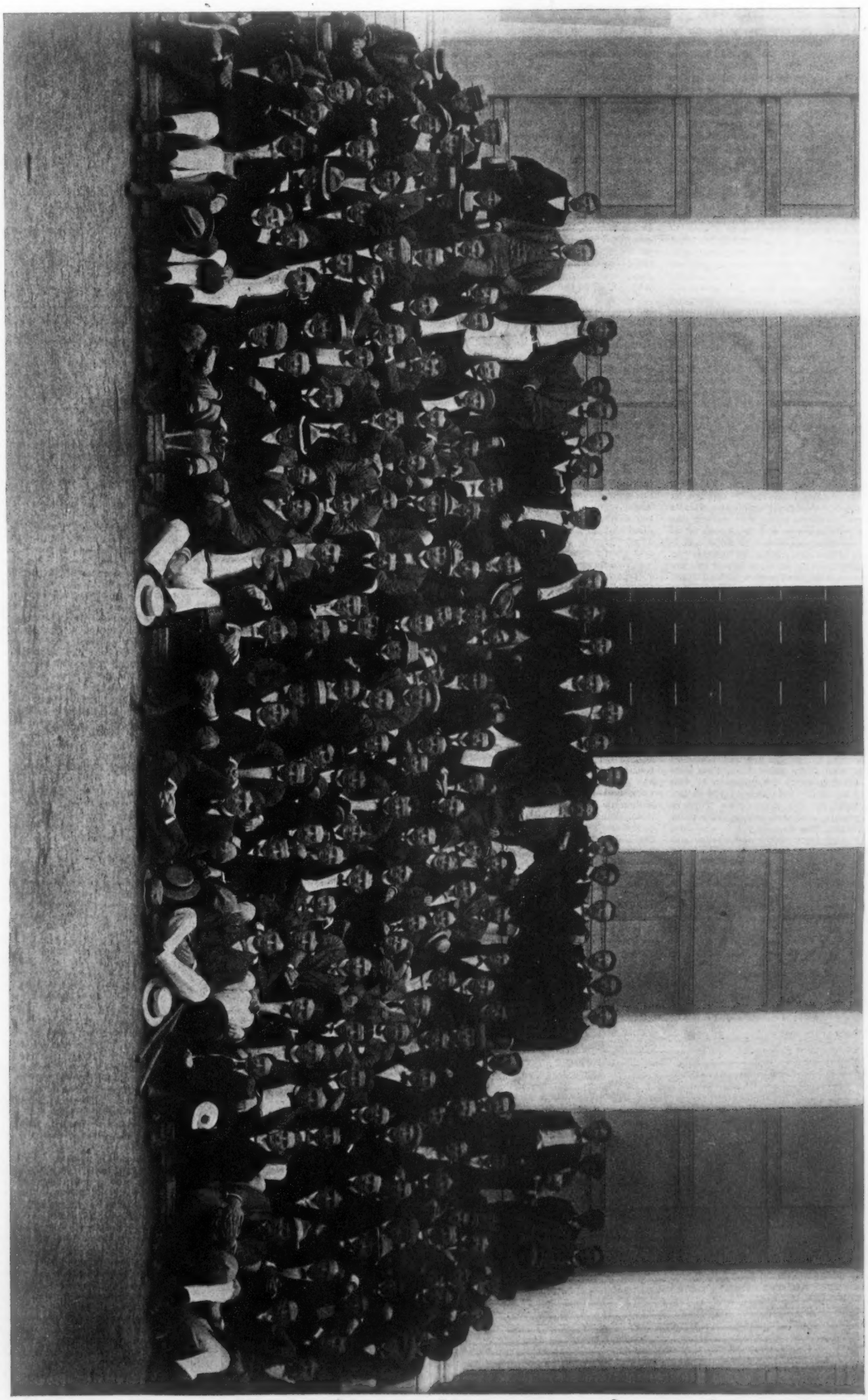


From a Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

THE CLASS OF '97, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

THE COLONEL RIDES TO THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

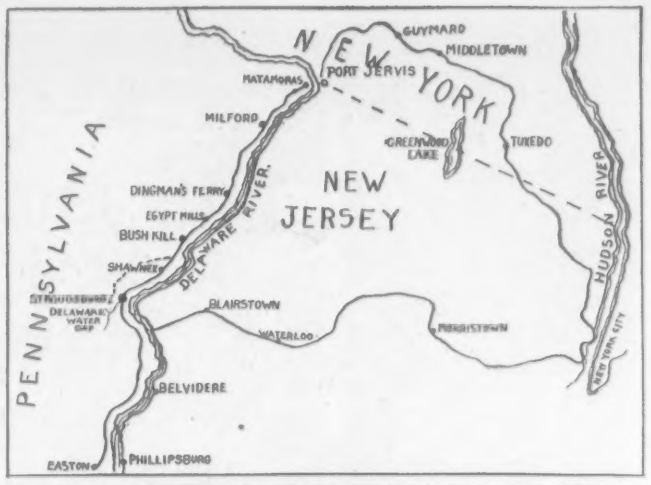
DURING the merry month of May the Colonel, on all the rides of the Cycle Touring Club, and whenever he met any of his fellow-members in that organization, constantly dilated upon the beauties, as they had been reported to him, of the forty-two mile ride down the Delaware Valley, from Port Jervis, N. Y., to the Delaware Water Gap, and which, added the Colonel, "from the fine natural shale road, the beauty of the scenery, the excellence of the inns along the route, and, above all, from the fact that no railroad has yet marred the loveliness of the landscape or awakened the echoes of the eternal hills with the hoarse shriek of the locomotive, is appropriately entitled, I should say, 'the wheelman's paradise.'" So eloquent was the Colonel on the beauties of this famous ride that the club voted to enjoy it on the Memorial Day holidays, and Saturday morning found about fifteen members and guests assembled at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, with neatly strapped bundles on their wheels, and all eager with anticipation. To evince his particular interest in this tour the Colonel brought two guests—one a youthful member of the University Club, and the second also a member of the University, and a Colonel. He was a man of martial appearance and military whiskers, and he wore brown leggings. The original Colonel whispered around that his fellow-officer "was a mighty good fellow, but had only been riding the wheel three months." The club accepted both statements. This second Colonel was immediately dubbed by the Judge "Commander of the Heavy Artillery." There were also among the guests two lawyers and a Baron, or at least this title was bestowed upon a gentleman of foreign name but American antecedents, who rode a wheel of the vintage of 1890, and which he explained to the club had not been used since last Autumn. There was no attempt made to dispute his word.

It had been decided by the officers of the club to travel by rail on the Erie Road as far as Guymard, then to coast down the mountain, and ride through the Neversink Valley to Port Jervis, a distance of eight miles, and thence ride to Milford, Penn., where it was announced that a trout supper and lodgings for the party had been engaged at Fauchér's. The Colonel was the first to discover before the train left Jersey City that on that particular day it didn't run further than Turners, a few miles beyond Tuxedo, and forty miles from Port Jervis. After a hasty consultation it was decided to either ride these forty miles, or to ride the ten miles from Turners to Greycourt, and then take a later train to Guymard. The day was clear and fine, a west wind blew softly and coolly, and despite the usual annoyance of railroad travel and with the train an hour late, Turners was finally reached and a good country lunch at the station enjoyed. It took only forty minutes for the party to ride the ten miles to Greycourt, with the Colonel scorching ahead, and so good was the road and so beautiful the ever-varied vistas of hills and valley that the ride was all too short. At Greycourt the Judge and three companions decided to ride on to Port Jervis, while the Colonel and seven companions, including the other Colonel and the Baron, boarded the train. At Middletown the sky grew black with clouds, and there was a great wind. The Colonel pronounced it only a Summer shower, so the party left the train at the little mountain station, while the train—the only one till 11 o'clock that night—sped on to Port Jervis. The sky was now a sheet of lead, and the rain fell heavily and persistently. At last the party started in sheer despair, felt their way down the mountain side, over the now muddy road, crossed the Neversink Valley, and then, already half soaked through, reached by good luck a lock on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, where the Colonel spied a canal boat. The two Colonels and two others negotiated successfully for passage on this canal boat to Port Jervis—distance, seven miles; time, two hours—while the other four dauntless spirits, headed by the Baron, wheeled off in the still fast-falling rain.

The canal-boat voyage was an interesting one. Hearts were played in the cabin for a time, and finally, as the rain ceased for an hour, the two Colonels paced the deck and viewed the scenery. Toward nightfall it grew chilly, and finally, when still a mile from port, the four wheelmen were put off on the towpath by request, and proceeded to ride to Port Jervis. The second Colonel, he of the leggings, had both a watery bath and an adventure on this towpath. Wheeling into the side to avoid a team of horses driven by a small child, his wheel slipped, and the towpath being higher than the swamp beneath, he went head first into a pool below. The original Colonel, hearing the splash, saw the yellow leggings of his friend above the water. The humor of the situation was too much for him, and before he could dismount to aid him, the "Commander of the Heavy Artillery" scrambled out, and then fished out his wheel.

Port Jervis reached, and a gray night setting in, with the rain still falling, the two Colonels decided to remain there for the night, while their two companions started to traverse the seven miles to Milford through the darkness and the mud. They were greeted hilariously on their arrival at Milford by the Baron and his friends, who had left them at the canal lock, and who, it afterward transpired, had reached Port Jervis resembling water rats, had hired a stage to drive them to Milford, and had fortified themselves against taking cold at every hostelry along the road. As there were twenty of these hostelries, the result may be imagined. Toward midnight the Judge and two of his companions arrived. They, too, had been caught in the storm, but had pushed through to Port Jervis, where they had taken supper, and had then ridden to Milford in the rain and darkness. During this last ride one of the party's wheel slipped, and he sprained his ankle in jumping, so that he was obliged to give up the tour at Milford. All who came in had tales to tell of the two Colonels, and how they welcomed them at the Port Jervis Hotel, metaphorically pouring in oil, and literally pouring in wine, to refresh them.

Sunday morning dawned clear and bright at Milford, and the hearts of the party were gladdened by a telephone message from Port Jervis from the original Colonel to the effect that a missing member of the club, who had been left behind with a broken chain some miles out of Port Jervis by the man who had sprained his ankle, and himself would soon be on hand, and at 9 o'clock they arrived in good order. After mutual greetings, it transpired that the man with the broken chain had been obliged to walk five miles on the towpath to Port Jervis, that on the way he had been cursed by all the canal boatmen for frightening their horses, and had also been pulled off his wheel just before the chain broke by a collie dog, which had evidently been trained to seize wheelmen by the top of the stockings. The original Colonel decided, after hearing this tale, that the man who had deserted his fellow with the broken chain had been justly punished by spraining his ankle—and the club agreed with the Colonel.



MAP OF THE ROUTE TO THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

It was decided to start for the Water Gap at 11 o'clock, and soon afterward, after an hour and a half spent in cleaning and repairing the wheels of the party, all of which had suffered from the heavy rain of the previous night, the club got under way. The Colonel was at his best, and so was the day and the country. On the left the Delaware River flowed softly, now through still reaches and anon in rippling rapids, its waters dancing in the golden sunlight, between mountain ranges covered with forests, robed in the garb of early Summer; a study in myriad-tinted greens, while overhead soft white clouds floated in the bluest of skies and made an ever-changing play of light and shade on the hills below. The air was like wine, and finally, near the little village of Dingman's Ferry, the party paused on the crest of a little hill, where the eye roamed from the mountains behind Port Jervis on the north to the blue shadowy outline of the famous Water Gap, formed by Mounts Minsi and Tammany on the south, with the Pennsylvania hills on the right, and those of New Jersey, across the Delaware, on the left, their forests unbroken by any clearing or house. The Colonel suddenly quoted Lowell's line:

Washed clean in this full tide of June.

Strictly speaking, this was May 30, but no one corrected the Colonel.

Nine miles from Milford the party stopped to greet and chat with Dr. Fulmer, the good physician, the hospitable host, and the Dean of Eastern Pike County, and then, remounting, rolled away on the next stretch of twelve miles, to Bushkill. So perfect was the road, and so easy the grades, with now and then a delightful coast, that the wheels seemed to run by themselves.

Through the little hamlets of Delaware and Egypt Mills the party rode into Bushkill just as morning service was over in the little church—twenty-one miles from Milford. There now remained only fourteen miles to the Gap, so that an hour was spent at lunch at the good little hotel, and another hour over cigars and reminiscences on the porch. "There are two ways," said the Colonel, "I am told, of riding from here to the Gap, but in any event one must cross the wooden bridge you see directly ahead and follow the telegraph poles four miles on the Stroudsburg Road. At the end of this four miles one can proceed along the Stroudsburg Road and through Stroudsburg to the Gap, or turn sharp to the left and, over a poor road, ride five miles, through the little village of Shawnee, and then, climbing the terrible Shawnee hill, follow a down grade about five miles to the Gap. The Stroudsburg route is about two or three miles longer, but avoids the Shawnee hill. As the day is cool, I shall take the Shawnee route."

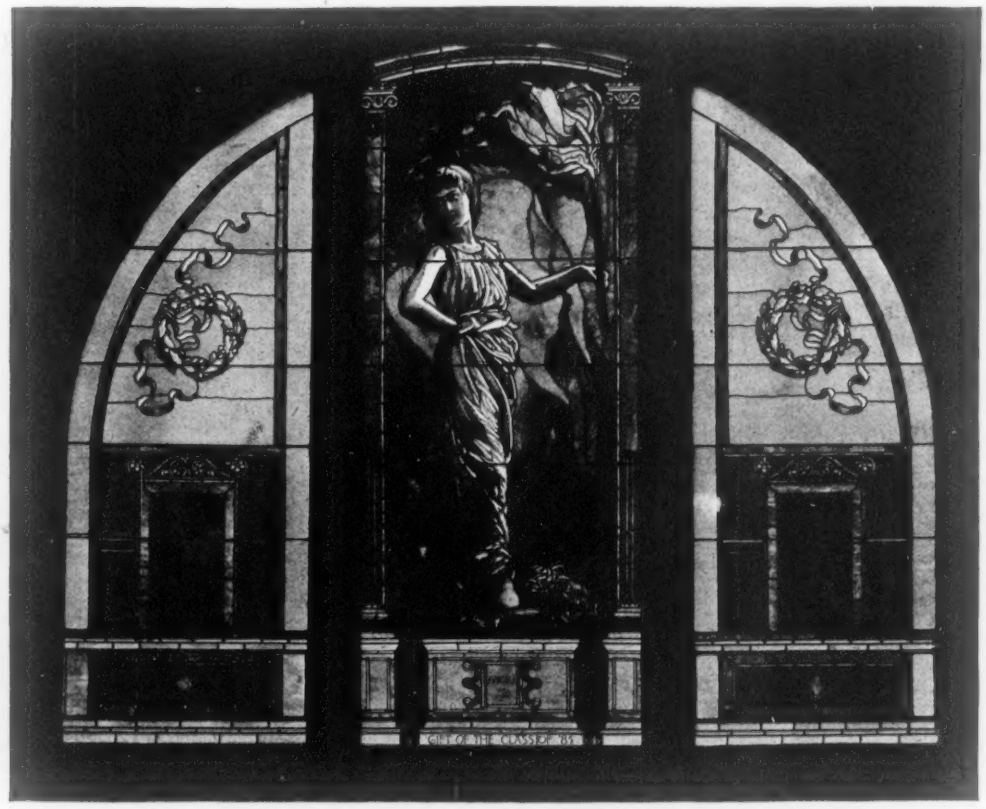
The party followed the Colonel when the departure was finally made, and without accident reached Shawnee. Here the river, which had flowed almost directly southwest from Port Jervis, bends and flows to the southeast through the Gap. Slowly the Colonel and his companions climbed the Shawnee hill, a mile from its beginning to its topmost point, and which has discouraged more riders and produced more profanity than, perhaps, any other steep hill in the Eastern States.

Like all bad things, it came to an end at last, and the beauty of the view from its summit almost compensated for the labor of the ascent. A half hour more and the party, still headed by the Colonel, had crossed under the Susquehanna Railroad Bridge, crossed the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and reached the foot of the long, straggling, hilly street which forms the village of the Gap. A half mile more and the Kittatinny Hotel was reached, and the trip ended. Some of the party, including the Colonel, returned to New York by the Sunday evening train, reaching the city at 10 P. M., while others remained over night to enjoy the pure air and beautiful scenery of the famous Gap.

"The great feature of the Delaware Water Gap tour," says the Colonel, "is that it can be made as long or as short as one wishes. One can take the afternoon train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to the Water Gap, ride the forty-two miles to Port Jervis the next day, and take the late afternoon train on the Erie to the city, or this route can be reversed. If one wishes a longer tour, one can ride all the way to Port Jervis, following my Tuxedo route, and thence, through Turners, Greycourt, Middletown, and Guymard. Having reached the Gap, one can ride to New York, some eighty-eight miles, through Northern New Jersey via Blairstown, Dover, Hopatcong, and Paterson, or via Morristown and Elizabeth to Jersey City. For myself," concluded the Colonel, "I prefer to take the trip as we made it." The Colonel's next tour will be through the Berkshire Hills.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

AN ENJOYABLE CLUB RUN.



MEMORIAL WINDOW AT WELLS COLLEGE. PRESENTED BY THE CLASS OF '85.

THE accompanying illustration shows the memorial window which, according to the prevailing custom of classes in the colleges, the graduating class of '85 presented to Wells College, at Aurora, N. Y. To this class Mrs. Cleveland belonged, and the photograph from which the reproduction has been made was taken at her request by Mr. John La Farge, who designed the memorial. The window occupies the end of the central hall of the main building. It is semi-circular, with a width of 9 feet 9 inches and a height of 7 feet 4 inches. In addition to the decoration which it furnishes, the window is also used for lighting that end of the hall. Hence the central portion of the window is the picture or story part, and the sides, which are pure ornament, are arranged so as to let in a great deal of light.

The subject is an idealization of Aurora, the dawn, and the name was chosen from the little town itself, because thereby it is possible to typify the entrance into outer life of the women graduating. The figure of Aurora depicted in the centre panel is that of a young girl clad in white, who steps gayly out, holding the light-giving torch, flame red because of the red dawn and also because the college flag is crimson.

In its lines of flame and smoke the torch represents to a certain extent the moving forms of a flag. The background behind the figure is of many shades of blue, poorly rendered in the photograph because of the difficulty of copying strong blues by photography, and the divisions of this background are shaped in long curves representing the wavering of the flames of light.

The ornamentation of the sides and of the central ornamental framework is Graeco-Roman, the sides strictly according to the style of Pompeii, the centre more distinctly a Roman type. On either side on the background are wreaths typifying the graduation and its ceremonies, and the ribbons binding them are of the college colors. The color arrangement of the window is white, with masses of green and dark blue, and with a few lines of red in the pillars supporting the arch.

Commencement at Wells College took place last week, when the following class of twelve young women were graduated:

Alice Aukeney of Des Moines, Iowa; Nora Florence Casey of Union Springs, N. Y.; Florence Ledyard Cross of Rochester, N. Y.; Maud Emily Hepburn of Madrid, N. Y.; Caroline Augusta Hughitt of Auburn, N. Y.; Mary Suviah Joslin of Tiashoke, N. Y.; Ada Belle Mersereau of Peoria, Ill.; Julia Wrenn Miles of Peoria, Ill.; Ella Fritz Roberts of Johnstown, Penn.; Eva Linnette Soule of Stamford, Conn.; Catherine Roseboom Swinnerton of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and Elizabeth Marie Van Buskirk of Aurora, N. Y.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE ARTS.

It was a happy idea, when the women of the South were considering their contribution to the exposition at Nashville, that they should have decided to make their Woman's Building as artistic and important as possible.

Through the wise forethought of the Woman's Committee of Memphis, Tenn., of which Mrs. O. H. Grosvenor was President, and because of the fact that there was a permanent building for woman's work in that city, it was possible to have executed an important window for the permanent building at Memphis which (personifying woman's work in the field of the "allied arts") could also be so arranged as to form the central and most important feature in the large hall of the Woman's Building at the Nashville Exposition.

A large rose about fifteen feet in diameter, to be filled with an appropriate subject, was the form in which the commission was intrusted to J. & R. Lamb of this city. The design, arranged by Mr. Frederick Stymetz Lamb, has taken shape so as to give a large central circular figure composition, surrounded by eight subdivisions of decorative enrichment, forming a frame to the symbolic centre.

Here have been introduced figures personifying the most important phases of woman's work, especially of the women of the South, and in honor of their large corps of women writers, whose pens have so much enriched the literature of America, the central figure enthroned is that of Literature, which is flanked on either side by standing figures of Painting and of Handicraft, while other departments are enumerated in the legends in the eight subdivisions, where, besides the three especially personified, those of Sculpture, Education, Music, Drama, and Ceramics are also indicated.

This general arrangement is shown in the illustration on Page 2 of this issue of The Illustrated Magazine. But unfortunately the color can only be but faintly suggested; a rich, deep mass of green, with palm branches superimposed supporting the legends, forms the outer framework.

This large mass of deep color helps to focus the attention upon the figure interest of the central rose, where the green is harmoniously recalled in both middle distance and horizon and by the bluish-green tones of the sky, and is also greatly assisted in the deeper reds, browns, golden ambers, and madders of the robes of the standing figures.

Too much cannot be said for the beauty of the color of the American school of glass.

Mr. Lamb, the designer of the window, is one of the younger group of artists, and a member of the Mural Painters and other kindred societies here in New York.

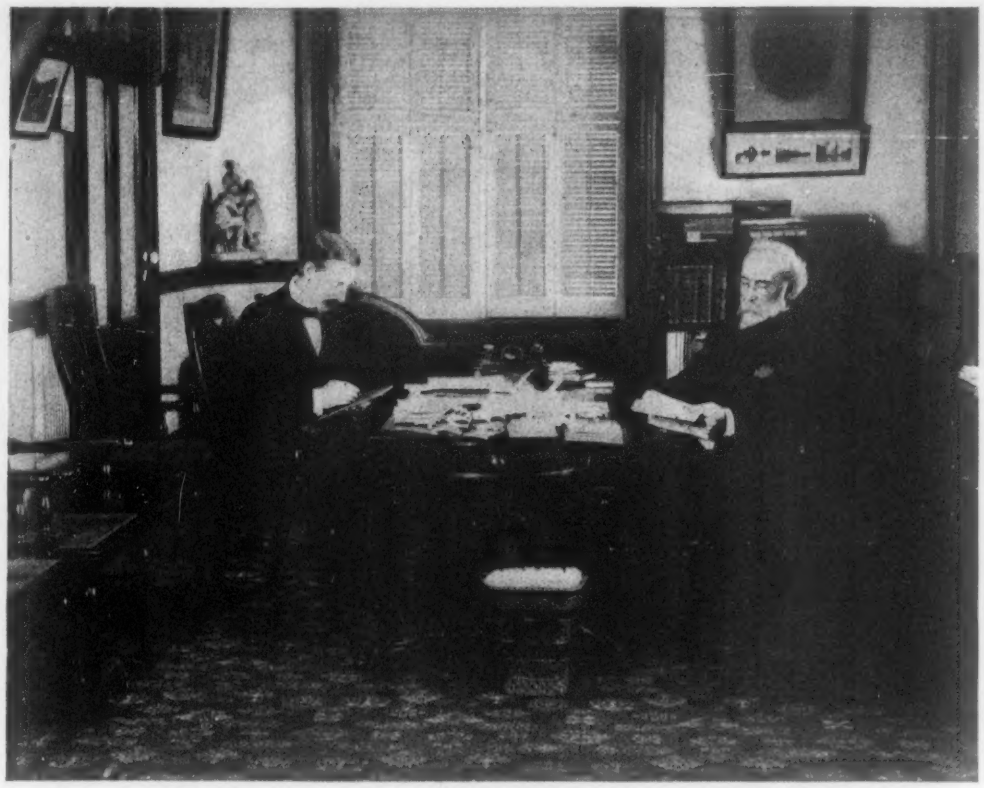
THE CLASS OF '97, WELLS COLLEGE, AURORA, N. Y.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

WHEN, in 1869, the Board of Education, consisting of twenty-one Commissioners elected by the people, was legislated out of office, a new board of twelve, appointed by the Mayor, was installed in its place. This board, on account of its number, or, perhaps, its character, was nicknamed "Mayor Hall's Twelve Apostles." The new board, partly to justify its existence, and chiefly to improve the educational system, resolved to establish a normal and high school for the education and training of women teachers for the public schools of this city. The authority to do so was found in an old act of the Legislature empowering the Board of Education to establish the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) and also to establish one or more similar institutions for girls and to give each an appropriate name. Such were the indifference of the people and the prejudice of the Municipal Government as regards the higher education of women, that the latter part of the act was permitted to sleep undisturbed for more than twenty years.

An investigation of the public schools with a view of making certain necessary reforms was immediately begun. Among the unfinished business of the previous board, plans and specifications were found for the establishment for girls of a daily normal and high school. These plans made provision for a suitable edifice to be erected on three city lots covering an area of 7,500 square feet—less than a tenth of the square on which the Normal College now stands. The proposed edifice might have been placed in the college chapel and yet leave sufficient room for a walk ten feet wide around it. The ideas of the originators of this school were better suited for a town of 5,000 inhabitants than for a city which at that time contained about a million of people. Crude and weak as this "unfinished business" was, it furnished William Wood the opportunity of his life. Mentally, he was a large man, comprehensive of grasp, with the learning and executive force necessary for the accomplishment of "noble ends by noble means." With ardent zeal and untiring energy he began to extend the plans of his predecessor and to secure ways and means to found an institution worthy of the American metropolis.

The old act enabled the Board of Education to establish the Normal and High School without further legislation. By-laws for its government were passed, and a President and Vice President elected. Thomas Hunter and David B. Scott were chosen to fill these important offices. A floor and a half of a building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth Street were hired for temporary quarters. When Professor Scott examined the premises and found a carriage salesroom below, an armory above, a restaurant on the east, and a horrid din of omnibuses rolling incessantly over Belgian pavement on the west, he became discouraged, and informed the President that he could not accept the office to which he had been elected. He subsequently resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Arthur H. Dundon.



PRESIDENT THOMAS HUNTER AND HIS SECRETARY.

The President and Vice President were directed by the board to visit normal schools in New York and other States and report the results of their observations. In the meantime Messrs. Gillet, Redfield, Schlegel, and Mangold were chosen to fill the chairs respectively of mathematics and physics, (combined;) natural science, French and German, (combined,) and music. Lydia F. Wadleigh was selected for the position of lady superintendent; and some of the best teachers of the public schools were appointed to serve as tutors under the different professors. The President was made Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching and the Vice President of Latin and Literature. A by-law was passed abolishing the "supplementary classes" in the public schools and transferring the pupils to the new institution. This naturally arrayed against the Normal and High School many of the Principals, who lost their oldest and brightest pupils to whom they were attached by many years of intimate association. Some of the Inspectors and Trustees who were deprived, to some extent, of their patronage, assailed the reform in no measured terms. The Superintendents were not pleased at the change because it curtailed their power.

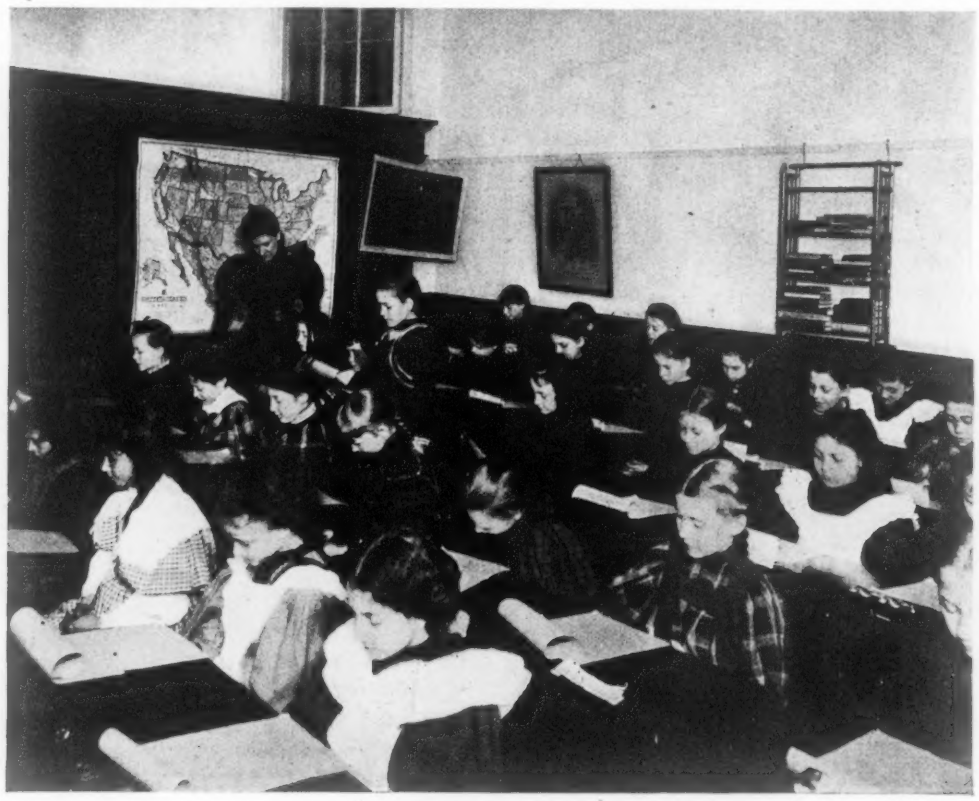
Never was an institution started under more adverse circumstances. The Normal and High School was regarded by some with feelings of intense dislike, by others with cold disapproval, and by the great majority with absolute indifference. Perhaps the transfer of about 300 "supplementary" students of superior calibre from Miss Wadleigh's school did more than anything else to make success a probable achievement. They belonged to the great middle class, were intellectual by study and heredity, and honorably ambitious to master the principles of their chosen profession. Able girls of the same class came from other schools, but they were few in number. Doubtless the very act which created so much ill feeling toward the Normal College in its infancy—the abolition of the "supplementary" classes—was the act that enabled it to survive the assaults of all its enemies.

By a singular coincidence, the Normal and High School was opened for the admission of students on St. Valentine's Day. About 700 presented themselves from all parts of the city with varied attainments, and claiming the highest classification. The work of organizing and grading such a heterogeneous mass of girls may be better conceived than described. For good and sufficient reasons the course of study was limited to three years. Mr. Wood, foreseeing the future possibilities of the institution, had a bill passed in the Legislature changing the name to Normal College. This name was clearly a misnomer. There was no deception, however, for every child knew that no degrees were conferred, and that the work was chiefly pedagogic. The President knew nothing of the bill until it was signed by the Governor.

The Board of Education applied for and obtained money to erect a suitable edifice, and a part of Bryant Square was chosen for a site. Here again fortune favored the young institution. The Mayor's residence on Forty-second Street fronted the square, and Mr. Hall objected to a school because it would injure his property. The best part of Hamilton Park was offered instead and thankfully accepted. Many months of vexatious delay ensued. Rewards were offered to architects for plans: Twelve hundred dollars for the first, $500 for the second, and $250 for the third; and although $1,950 was thus expended, none of them was practicable for school purposes. Finally, in 1871, when it became apparent that a municipal revolution was impending, which would include the Board of Education, and therefore prevent it from finishing the work it had commenced, the President of the college prepared a sketch of a building, which was accepted by the Executive Committee, elaborated by the architect of the board, and became the working plan of the present edifice. Even then there was danger that the Commissioners would not adopt the committee's report. Mr. Wood desired a larger and handsomer building, and another warm friend of the college demanded as a condition for his vote the present unsightly stoop at the front entrance. At length, the necessary seven votes were obtained, chiefly through the exertions of Isaac Bell, and, in the Summer of 1871, work on the foundation was begun.

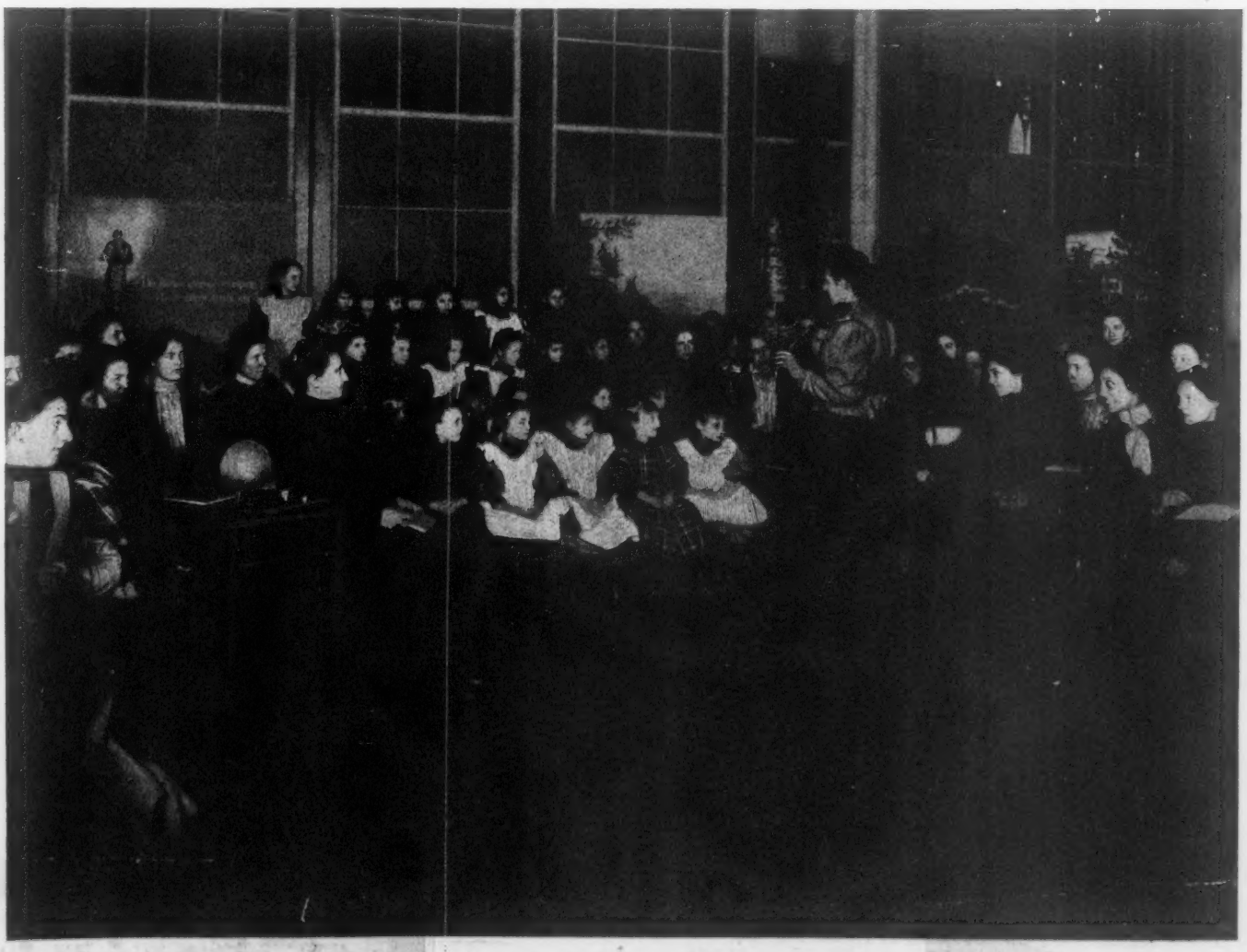
The officers and instructors of the Normal College and of the training department now number seventy-five men and women. At the close of the year 1896 the whole number of pupils on register was 2,107, an increase over the previous year of 230. The register number in the training department was 1,047, which, added to the number in the college, gives the great number of 3,154 as the total enrollment. Statistics show that more than 60 per cent. of all who enter the college are graduated, and that since its organization, in 1870, 6,782 young women have been graduated.

In the next issue of this magazine a double-page photograph and the names of the members of the graduating class of '97 will be published.



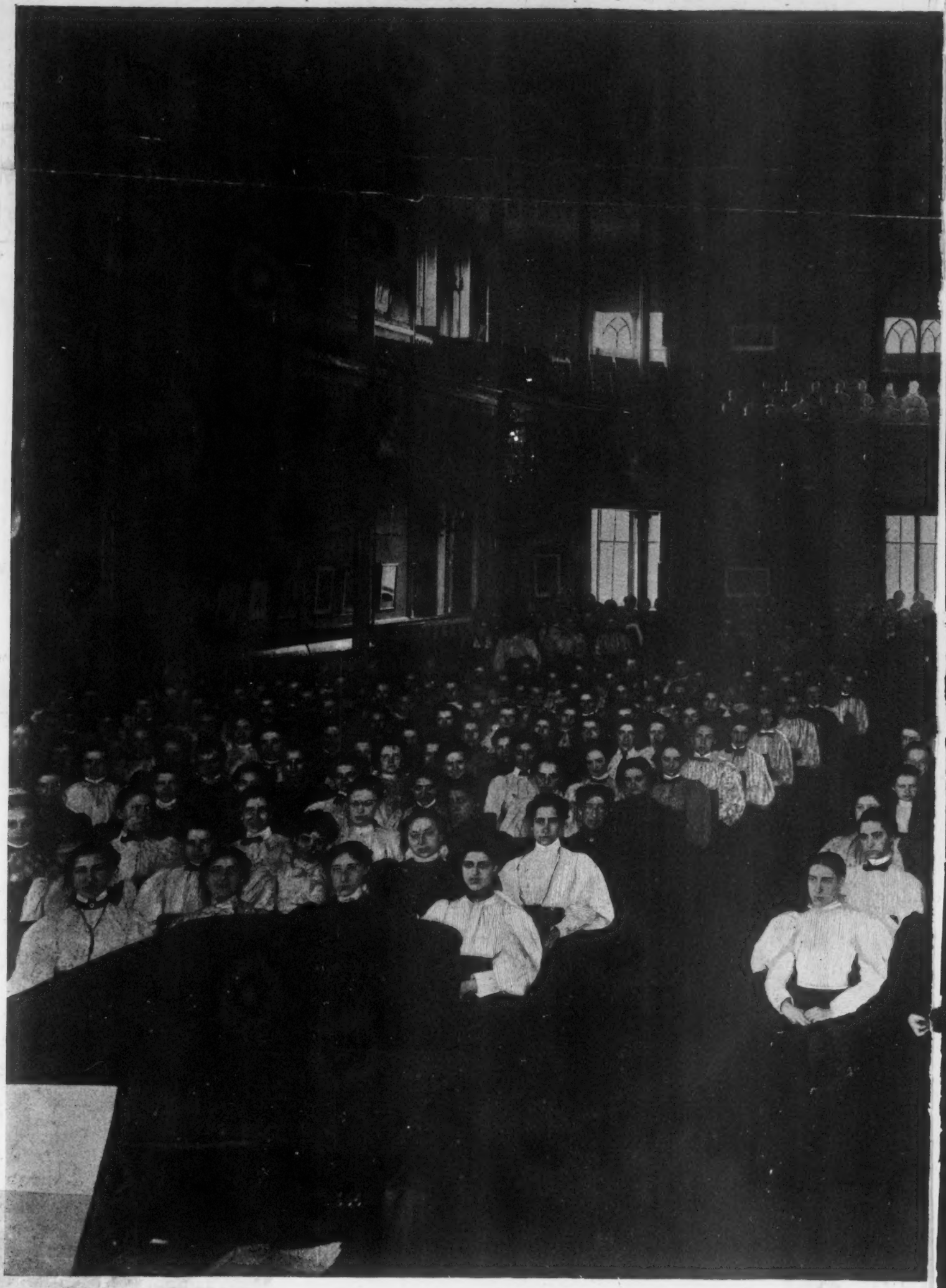
LOOKING OVER EXAMINATION PAPERS, TRAINING DEPARTMENT, NORMAL COLLEGE.

CLASS IN LATIN, AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.



PUPIL TEACHERS' CLASS IN THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

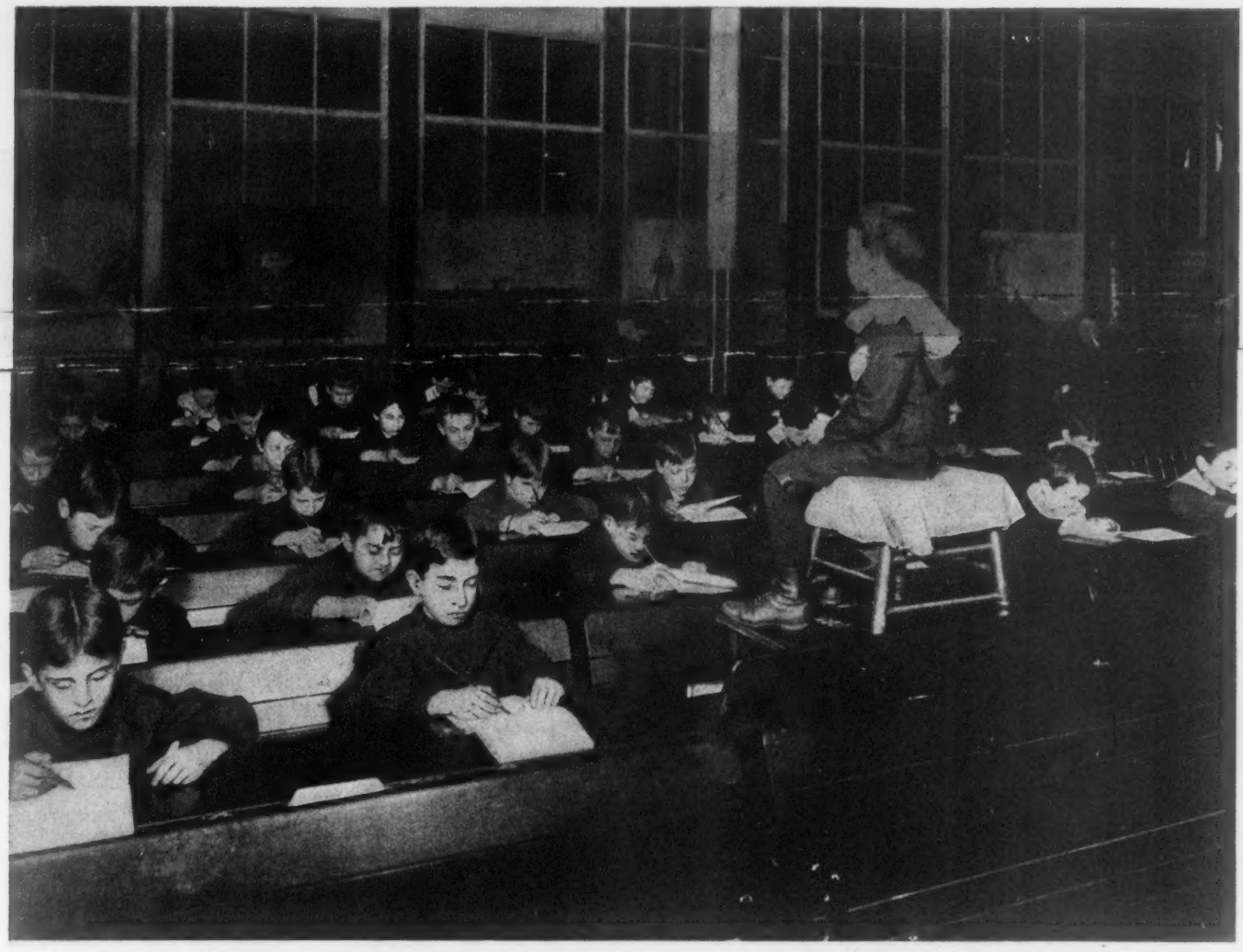
THE NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



From a Flash-Light Photograph Taken Specially for The New York Times.

MORNING ASSEMBLY IN THE CHAPEL OF THE

NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

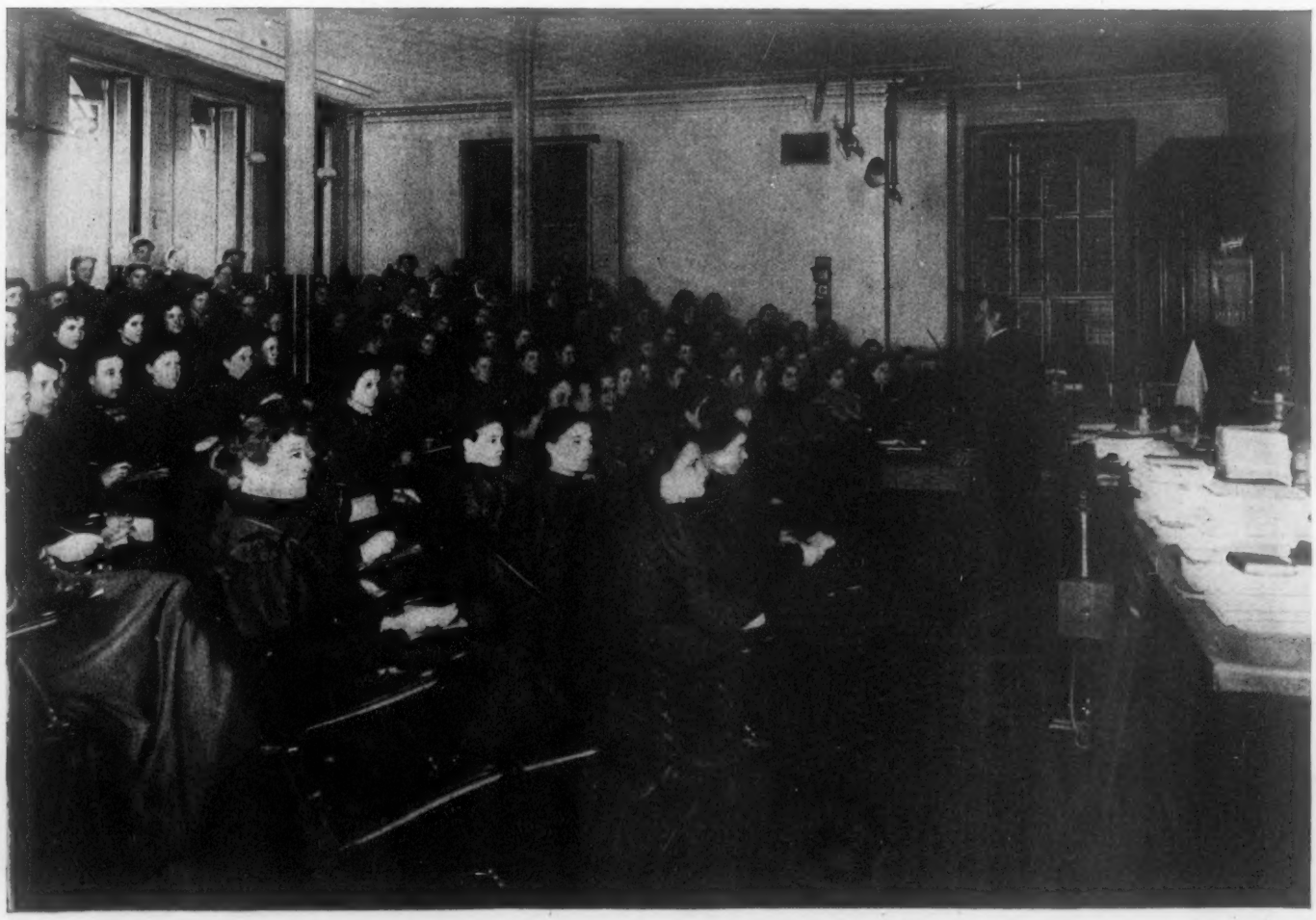


DRAWING FROM MODEL, FIRST GRADE PRIMARY, TRAINING DEPARTMENT, NORMAL COLLEGE.

"DRAWING," GRADUATION CLASS—FIVE-YEAR TERM.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

A LESSON IN WATER COLORS, TRAINING DEPARTMENT, NORMAL COLLEGE.
MISS ISABELLE PARSELS, PRINCIPAL.



CLASS IN PHYSICS AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.
THE NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE DRAMA

Myron B. Rice.

THE roof garden season has begun, but the roof garden is not such an important factor in Summer amusements as it was expected to be a few years ago. The principal New York roof garden is still that of the Casino, planned by Rudolph Aronson, very profitable at first because of its novelty, and not unprofitable now, it is likely, although the entertainment is always a secondary consideration. The more recently constructed rivals to it are not so conspicuously in evidence this year. Concerts of instrumental music are given nightly on the roof of Madison Square Garden, where the ballet and the song-and-dance team have been banished, and people who go to Koster & Bial's Music Hall this Summer can ascend to the roof garden between "turns," and, while gazing over the adjacent housetops upon the electric-lighted hills of New Jersey, can listen to the Hungarian Band, if they are then in a mood for listening.

Mr. Hammerstein's roof garden at Olympia is not quite the same sort of thing. It has the aspect of a Summer show place, to be sure, with its grottoes and rustic bridges, but it is all inclosed or can be, and can also be heated. On the other hand, it is as cool as the others when coolness is desirable. The show there is of the same quality as that given in the Music Hall down stairs.

The open-air roof gardens are pleasant places in very warm weather, but I do not believe that the people who crowd them then care very much about the quality of the performance on the stage, so long as there is tinkling music to make the night seem festive and help them to believe they are merry, or at least that merriment rules around them. As a general thing a roof-garden performance, than which nothing could be more dismal on a wet or chilly night, is apt to be rather listless and perfunctory under the best conditions, when the night is warm and clear, and idlers in Summer attire are out in force.

But the people who have been complaining that this metropolis lacks its share of Summer shows, and that fewer entertainments than usual are to be offered to the stay-at-homes this year, forget the four big musical burlettas, with their showy accessories, their large companies of comely dancing and singing women, their tights and calciums, which are competing for popular favor, and bid fair to give more diversion to Summer theatregoers than they have had for many years. Two of these, "The Girl From Paris" and "The Circus Girl," are of English manufacture, reasonably stupid, of course, but very carefully and honestly wrought, while the other two are incontestably American. "The Whirl of the Town," however, unlike most native pieces of its kind, bears evidences of much careful work. Now that its superfluities have been removed, it is seen to be as serviceable and effective as the English burlettas, indicating that its author and composer did not dash it off in a hilarious mood, but labored patiently and with purpose. The night scene in Broadway in the first act of this odd compound of nonsense and melody is as successful in its way, or in its various ways, as the famous ballroom scene in "Erminie," which was largely responsible for the triumph of that operetta. In that Hoyt's fanciful picture, the costuming, the lullaby, the personal fun of Francis Wilson was each a potent factor, but the combination was irresistible. In this audacious and fantastical street scene the light effects, the wild dancing, the preposterous yet beautiful bird ballet, the cable-car gripmen's yelling, the jests and acrobatics, the mimicry of well-known personages are all harmonized with an extremely happy and novel effect. The only trouble with the scene is that it seems to be so far the best thing in the show that one's spirits are not brought up quite to the same pitch by anything that follows it.

It is Clement Scott's idea that the announcement of the polite treatment of the author of "Secret Service" by the Prince of Wales "has been received with enthusiasm in the art world of America, where it is looked upon as a binding link between the playgoers of the two countries." I had no idea that the Prince's reception of the American dramatist in the proscenium box at the Adelphi Theatre had caused any sort of enthusiasm here; but Mr. Scott always knows, and doubtless Mr. Charles Frohman will make no mistake in giving "Secret Service" another show in this city early next Fall. With the favor of the Prince upon it, it will probably draw as well as before. It could draw no better. I wish we could look forward to seeing a few other native plays as good. But the English playmakers, I am afraid, will have the best of everything next season.

Mrs. John Wood is once more conspicuous on the London stage, playing the title rôle in "Belle Belair," a farcical comedy, written for her by the author of "Aunt Jack." Mrs. Belair is a lady of mature years, but not old, full of whimsical humor, and Mrs. Wood is said to play the part charmingly. She has been playing many parts charmingly very many years. Some of us remember her first early in the seventies, as that Poll to whom partner Jo's art was true, as Brougham's Pocahontas, and as Robin Luron, in "Le Roi Carotte." But the oldsters kindly told us she was getting on in years then, though she did not look it. Some of us can remember her five or six years before, when she managed the Olympic Theatre, but even then she had a "past," artistically speaking, for it was away back in the fifties that she first appeared at Niblo's and at Wallack's. She seems to be almost as young as ever.

There is some sort of serious opposition in London to the publication of plots of plays before the performance and after it, for that matter. Mr. Sydney Grundy, a dramatist, who is fond of complaining, seems to head the opposers. The London press is taking to theatrical gossip with a vengeance. Its readers crave it, while the actors and managers encourage its publication, because notoriety is the breath of their lives. The authors, too, are as fond there as they are here of having lots of good things printed about their plays. But they all, authors, actors, and managers, are quick enough to take offense whenever anything is printed that does not suit them. However, as long as news and gossip of the theatres is demanded by newspaper readers, the enterprising newspapers will print it, and plots of plays, especially when they are novel and ingenious, are interesting news of this kind.

Mabel Clark.

Who Dances in "The Girl from Paris."

Edward A. Dithmar.

How He Padded Sir Henry.

A London journal boldly prints an interview with a theatrical costumer, who says he "padded" Sir Henry Irving for the rôle of Napoleon in "Mme. Sans Gêne." Says this communicative person: "Sir Henry said: 'I want you to make my legs six inches shorter, and I want my neck taken away. Can you do this for me?' He was then 5 feet 11 inches high, 38 inches round the chest, 33 inches round the waist, 19 inches round the thigh of each leg, and his arm was 23 inches long. Now, you know some actors are filled out with airbags and some with basket work. But by neither of these means can we obtain a good figure. Cotton-wool is the best material, and this I used."

"How has Sir Henry become shorter?"

"That is my secret."

THE MELODIOUS GRIPMEN IN "THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN."

"IN THE GAY TENDERLOIN."
Song and Dance in "A Round of Pleasure"—Act II.

IN both of the new Summer extravaganzas, "A Round of Pleasure" and "The Whirl of the Town," the overrated "Tenderloin" is glorified ad nauseam. Both have tolerably lively songs and dances supposed to be expressive to the sparkle and the high endeavor of life in that part of this city. The best of all the songs in "A Round of Pleasure" is the nonsense duet of the vapid Duke (Richard Carle) and Niobe, (Marie Celeste.) Here are the words:

Niobe—Shall I sing of the flowers, shall I sing of the birds?
Duke—Sing whatever you like, as we can't hear the words.
Niobe—But can't you suggest what you'd like to hear next?
Duke—Teedlum a taddlum is my favorite text.
Both—A teedlum a taddlum's his favorite text.

Niobe—When the swallows homeward fly.
Duke—Teedlum a taddlum.
Niobe—Mother I've come home to die.
Both—Teedlum a taddlum, &c.

Duke—No matter what words you endeavor to sing,
You'll find after all that the music's the thing.
Niobe—But poets have rights you must certainly own.
Duke—The man who wrote taddlum 's the best poet known.
Both—The man who wrote taddlum 's the best poet known.

Niobe—Birdie, I am growing old.
Duke—Teedlum a taddlum.
Niobe—Silver threads among the gold.
Duke—Teedlum a taddlum.

Duke—If you will sing teedlum with feeling and stress,
There's no shade of meaning you cannot express.
Niobe—But suppose I'm in love and desire so to sing?
Duke—Sing teedlum a taddlum or any old thing.

Niobe—When the stars begin to shine.
Duke—A teedlum a taddlum.
Niobe—Put your little hand in mine.
Duke—A teedlum a taddlum.

Mr. Rosenfeld has no higher poetic flight than that. In "The Whirl of the Town" the dainty combinations of color, the graceful posing of two dozen comely women, and Mr. Kerker's taking melody in the Japanese divertissement are all in harmony. The words of the song are not so bad, either:

We are pretty Japanese,
Just as dainty as you please.
Little pitter-patter girls from distant Asia,
Of course you know we can
Flirt a tiny paper fan,
For you saw us do it lately in "The Geisha."
In the old familiar style
With an Oriental smile
We toddled round and sang a lot of tum-tum,
Mr. Gilbert showed the way
To produce that sort of play
In his jolly old "Mikado" and his Yum-Yum.

REFRAIN.

Yum-Yum,
Yum-Yum,
You were the first to pitter-patter,
Yum-Yum,
Yum-Yum,
You were the first to clitter-clatter,
You were the first to flirt a fan
Just as they do in far Japan.
You were the first and best of all,
Darling little Yum-Yum.

Oh, the Geisha girls are sweet,
With their tiny little feet,
Going tiddle-toddle down a lane of roses.
And when they see a man
They will hide behind a fan,
But above the fan they show their eyes and noses,
As the Geisha girlie goes
On her tippy-tippy toes,
Every other girl seems commonplace and humdrum,
And you think you'd like to stray
For a lifetime and a day
In the company of dainty little Yum-Yum.

Richard C. Bennett
In "A Round of Pleasure."

Origin of a "New Play."

Sydney Grundy's new comedy at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, "A Marriage of Convenience," (scarcely a correct translation of the French form, "Un Mariage de Convenance,") is an adaptation of "Un Mariage sous Louis XV.," the origin of which is amusingly traced by an English critic. The fons et origo of the tale is to be found much higher up. Dumas père, who was as great a plagiarist as Shakespeare in the matter of the framework of his plays, took his idea from two comedies of Marivaux, from one of which—"La Surprise de l'Amour"—he literally copied a whole scene. Marivaux (1688-1763) discovered the story in a translation of Lope de Vega's works by Du Perrou de Castéra, which appeared about 1720, and a complete copy of which is to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Again, according to his biographer, Sedano, Vega (1562-1655) annexed his plot from the répertoire of the descendants of the "Enfants sans souci," a band of wandering actors that came into existence about the end of the fourteenth century in opposition to the "Confrérie de la Passion," a guild which only gave pieces of a religious or semi-religious character.

MARIE CELESTE.
Niobe in "A Round of Pleasure."

Frank L. Babbott.

Ira Leo Bamberger

Chas. N. Chadwick

C. A. Buttrick.

Carl A. Everts.

The Late Edward Rowe.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Edward L. Collier

C. E. Robertson.

George H. Fisher.

Prof. F. W. Hooper

Dr. H. C. McLean.

WHEN the Brooklyn Board of Education was organized, May 2, 1843, there were but five schools in the city. Within the space of fifty-four years the city's school system has increased from these five district schools to 138, including the Evening High, Special, and Societies' School, all contained in 121 distinct buildings. The board came into existence under a law passed by the efforts of Joseph Sprague, then Mayor of Brooklyn.

The board has now forty-five members, the increase having been made gradually with the growth of the city and the annexation of the surrounding towns. J. Edward Swanstrom is the presiding officer.

Under the municipal charter the members are appointed by the Mayor for terms varying from one to three years. The law is so worded that the terms of fifteen members expire yearly. Under the Greater New York charter the personnel of the Brooklyn board will not be changed. The members will form the board of the Borough of Brooklyn and will be subservient to the Greater New York Board of Education, composed of delegates from the different borough boards.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Board of Education, has held his office for several years. He became a member during the Chapin administration, and since his first election to the Presidency has continued to be elected despite strong and well-organized opposition. Mr. Swanstrom has always been a Democrat, and, strangely enough, the Republican members of the board have always been his strongest and stanchest friends. They elected him the first time he was a candidate. Mr. Swanstrom is said to be a measured speaker, forcible if not eloquent. In debate he is resourceful, and whatever he says is listened to with strict attention. He is a lawyer, forty-three years of age, and has an office at 20 Nassau Street. Mr. Swanstrom was educated at Public School No. 15, which has turned out so many men prominent in Brooklyn life.

Ira Leo Bamberger is a lawyer. His second term in the board will expire in July, 1898. He is a Republican and was first appointed by Mayor Boody as a compliment to the constituency of his father-in-law, Moses May, at that time the most influential Hebrew in Brooklyn.

Thomas Cacciola, the only Italian member, was appointed by Mayor Chapin and reappointed last year by Mayor Wurster. He was a journalist in Italy and came to the United States about thirty years ago to practice law. He is nearly sixty years old and lives in South Brooklyn.

George Freifeld is one of the members of the board appointed by Mayor Wurster in July, 1896. He was born in New York City in 1861, and resided there until 1891. His education he received in the New York public schools, attending them until fourteen years of age. At that time he entered the law office of the present Chief Justice of the City Court, Robert A. Van Wyck, read law there and was admitted to practice in 1882.

Algernon S. Higgins, editor of The Wholesale Millinery Journal, was appointed by Mayor Schieren after he had served more than twenty-five years as Principal of Grammar School No. 9, in which he made an excellent record.

Ditmas Jewell, appointed in 1896, is in the flour business, is President of the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, and Trustee of the Nassau Trust Company. He is a member of the Union League Club and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1822.

George E. Nostrand of Bath Beach represents New Utrecht in the board. He is a brother of J. Lott Nostrand and one of the best shots in the New Utrecht Gun Club. Mayor Schieren appointed him in 1895.

Elwin S. Piper, appointed last year, is a retail dry goods dealer in Williamsburg. He is an old-time Brooklynite.

William J. Lynch, the present Deputy County Clerk, is a Democrat. He was appointed to the board by Mayor Chapin in 1890. He was born in Brooklyn in 1863 and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1885. He served as Deputy County Clerk under Collier and Saffen before his reappointment by Jacob Worth, the present incumbent.

Edward L. Collier is a lawyer in business in this city. He was appointed last year by Mayor Wurster.

C. E. Robertson, reappointed by Mayor Wurster last year, first joined the board in 1893.

J. Edward Swanstrom,
President of the Board of Education.

Henry P. Schmidt is serving his second term on the board. He was appointed for one year by Mayor Schieren and was reappointed for three years by Mayor Wurster.

John J. Williams, reappointed for a full term by Mayor Wurster, is a dealer in metals in this city. He is an anti-machine Republican, but has never been active in local politics.

John R. Thompson, for two years Vice President, is now serving his third term. He is a manufacturer of toys. He was born in Brooklyn in 1847 and served during the war in the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

James J. Kirwin is a dealer in religious and educational books. He is serving his first term. He was appointed by Mayor Schieren in 1895.

George P. Clark is serving his second term. He was first appointed in 1893. He is a lawyer, with offices in this city.

Adolph Klendl is a Republican and a lawyer in the Twenty-sixth Ward. He was appointed last year by Mayor Wurster.

George H. Fisher is a lawyer well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He was born in Oswego in 1833, and was graduated from Harvard University. He has long lived in Brooklyn. Mr. Fisher was appointed by Mayor Schieren. His term expires this year. His course on the board has been consistent and conscientious and marked with deep interest in the Committees of Law, Sites and Localities, and Rules and Regulations, upon which he has labored.

Frank L. Babbott, who was appointed in November, 1895, is a son-in-law of Charles M. Pratt and a Director of the Long Island Railroad Company. He is on the Training School and Kindergartens Committees. He was reappointed by Mayor Wurster. His term will expire in 1899.

Dr. Robert A. Black has been a member through three administrations, having been first appointed by Mayor Chapin in 1890 and reappointed by Mayors Boody and Wurster. He is on the Boys' High School and Health Committees. Dr. Black was born and educated in Brooklyn, first at the public schools and afterward at the Polytechnic Institute. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Richard Young is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but settled in Brooklyn many years ago. He is a successful leather merchant in the Swamp. Mr. Young was appointed by Mayor Schieren, but took the place only after considerable urging and as a sense of duty. He has proved to be a zealous member, and it is largely due to him that Erasmus Hall Boys' High School was established in Flatbush. He is an earnest member of the board and makes it his business to visit each school in the Flatbush district once a week. Mr. Young is essentially a self-made man. He occupies a handsome house in Lincoln Road. At present he is on a tour of the world with his family and expects to return to Brooklyn next Fall.

George H. Woodworth comes from a family of educators, his father and brothers being old school Principals. Mr. Woodworth is an appointee of Mayor Schieren. He was born in Brooklyn, educated in the Brooklyn public schools, and wishes always to be a Brooklynite. He lives at 731 Jefferson Avenue and spends considerable time at the schools in his district. On the board he is noted for good common sense and sound judgment.

Samuel R. Scottron, the only colored member, is in the plate-glass business in this city. He is regarded as intelligent, honest, and a representative citizen of his race. It was these qualities which the backers of Mr. Scottron brought to the attention of Mayor Wurster, and the same which caused Mayor Wurster to reappoint him for a second term. His recent trouble with Prof. Dorsey of School No. 67, which has caused more or less criticism, is not believed by Mr. Scottron's supporters to have lessened his popularity with the majority of his people.

George W. Schaedle is a builder and an appointee of Mayor Schieren. He lives in the old town of Williamsburg. He is an active and earnest member of the Schoolhouse Committee. Mr. Schaedle was reappointed by Mayor Wurster, who has long known him for sterling worth and sound judgment. When referring to him his brother members are wont to say that he "says little, but acts much."

Edward Rowe, who died recently, was known as the "father of the board." He was appointed thirty-three years ago,

Dr. John Harrigan.

Nelson J. Gates.

A. S. Higgins.

G. H. Woodworth.

Geo. E. Nostrand.

John McNamee.

Mrs. E. F. Pettengill.

Mrs. M. E. Jacobs.

Mrs. J. M. Powell.

Miss I. M. Chapman.

Miss E. H. Perry.

Adolph Kiendl.

John Y. Culyer.

Thomas Cacciola.

Richard Young.

S. R. Scottron.

Dr. J. J. Colgan.

John J. Williams.

James Weir, Jr.

Ditmas Jewell.

George P. Clark.

J. J. Kirwin.

and was reappointed by Mayors Schieren and Wurster as a recognition of his useful services to the city. A strong character, Mr. Rowe was considered, firm in his convictions, and he always spoke as he thought. During his lifetime his fellow-members called him the "great economist," Mr. Rowe's invariable inquiry being, when an improvement was broached, "How much will it cost?" For years he was on the Finance Committee. A strong conviction of Mr. Rowe's was that no more high schools should be built until every child in the city was provided with a seat in the grammar and primary schools.

John McNamee, who is a large contractor, was appointed during Mayor Howell's time and has served continuously ever since. He has been Chairman of the Schoolhouse Committee for the past three years. On account of his knowledge of building he has from time to time been able to give his fellow-members a great deal of good advice when new schoolhouses were being discussed.

Henry W. Maxwell is President of the Liberty National Bank of this city. He was appointed by Mayor Schieren. Since Judge Teale's retirement Mr. Maxwell has been Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He is also Chairman of the Teachers' Training School Committee. Mr. Maxwell devotes much time to school affairs.

Charles A. Buttrick is a broker at 18 Wall Street. He has served at two different periods, his first appointment being made by Seth Low in 1882. He was again appointed by Mayor Schieren and reappointed by Mayor Wurster. Mr. Buttrick was born and bred in Brooklyn. He received his early education in Public School No. 8. He is a Republican, about fifty-three years of age, and has always been considered an active and useful member of the board. Mr. Buttrick's principal work has been in the Committee on Rules.

Horace E. Dresser has been twice a member of the board. He is one of the most active Republicans in Kings County. A year ago he opposed J. Edward Swanstrom for the Presidency of the board, but Mr. Swanstrom's combination was too strong and he gracefully conceded his defeat. It was Mr. Dresser who discovered the frauds in connection with coal supplies which resulted in so much trouble for a large coal firm in the city. Mr. Dresser is forty-eight years old. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York. He is a wholesale dealer in trimming supplies at 343 Broadway. Mr. Dresser takes a deep interest in educational affairs. He is connected with the Committee on Teachers and Supplies, and there are but very few measures introduced in the Board of Education upon which his voice is not heard. It is almost unnecessary to say that he is a popular member. He was appointed by Mayor Schieren.

Dr. John Harrigan is one of the oldest members of the board. He is an appointee of ex-Mayor Howell, who died last Winter. For many years Dr. Harrigan was Vice President of the board, but a few years ago declined a renomination. He has long been Chairman of the Committee on Health. He has given much time to the schools in South Brooklyn. He is considered conservative in his views, but always sound; is seldom heard to speak, but never fails to vote.

Mrs. E. F. Pettengill is a graduate of one of the State Normal Schools in Massachusetts, where she was born. She taught school for several years, and is therefore well equipped for her duties on the board. She was appointed by Mayor Schieren. Mrs. Pettengill is President of the Kings County Women's Temperance Union and of the Wayside Home. She is also a member of the Woman's and other clubs. Mrs. Pettengill is regarded as a very useful member of the board.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Henry M. Powell, Register of Arrears, is well known and popular in Eastern District circles. She is a New England woman. She is deeply interested in education and spends considerable time studying the schools of the Eastern District. Mrs. Powell is one of the organizers of the Chiropean Club and a member of its Educational Committee.

Miss E. H. Perry is the youngest of the five women appointed by Mayor Wurster. She was born in Brooklyn and is a graduate of Packer Institute. Miss Perry is regarded by her fellow-members as a very practical and efficient woman. She is connected with the Teachers, Studies, Kindergartens, and Free Scholarships Committees.

Miss Ida M. Chapman is one of the many graduates of Packer Institute who have taken up the cause of education in a practical way. Her father, a well-known physician, died a few years ago. Miss Chapman was at one time President of the League of Loyal Women of Brooklyn and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Club. She has been a member of the board since 1895.

Mrs. M. E. Jacobs has been a member of the board since 1895. Her husband, Andrew Jacobs, is a successful wholesale dry goods merchant in this city and a Republican State Committeeman. She is a native of Cambridge, Mass., but has lived in Brooklyn for many years. She is connected with the Woman's Club and is a member of the Music Committee of the board. Mrs. Jacobs is regarded as an intensely practical and earnest member.

Charles N. Chadwick is a native of Lyme, Mass. His father was a prominent lawyer of that place. Mr. Chadwick is a well-poised man and has since his appointment by Mayor Wurster become an exceedingly valuable acquisition to the board. He is a member of the Finance, Libraries, Attendance, and Kindergarten Committees. He is about forty-eight years old, is a member of the Union League Club, the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, and other organizations.

Carl A. Evertz is one of the new members of the board. He was appointed by Mayor Wurster in 1896 for one year. Mr. Evertz has a large bookbinding establishment in New York, but has lived in Brooklyn for many years. His duties are confined to the Committees on Credentials, Rules and Regulations, and Heating and Ventilating. Mr. Evertz was born in South Germany thirty-five years ago. He came to this country when a boy, and his success in business is entirely due to his own untiring efforts. He is a member of the German Hospital Society and the Arion Society.

James B. Bouck is one of the old-time members. He was formerly President of the board, but was succeeded four years ago by J. Edward Swanstrom after fierce opposition. Mr. Bouck was first appointed in 1887 by Mayor Whitney, and, although he is a Democrat, was reappointed by the succeeding Republican Mayors up to the present time. Mr. Bouck is a member of the Democratic General Committee. He is a lawyer of considerable prominence, about fifty-five years of age, and aggressive.

James Weir, Jr., is a florist and has for years maintained extensive greenhouses near Greenwood Cemetery. He was appointed by Mayor Chapin and has served continuously since. He takes a general interest in all affairs pertaining to the Board of Education, and from long experience is able to act intelligently and quickly upon all questions. He takes great interest in the subject of new schoolhouses and is a member of the Sites and Schoolhouses Committees.

Dr. George D. Hamlin is a short-term member, having been appointed by Mayor Schieren in July, 1894. He is a member of the Health Committee, for which post he is eminently fitted. Dr. Hamlin is a native of Naples, N. Y. He is a graduate of the Hungerford Collegiate Institute of Adams, N. Y., and of the New York University Medical School and the City Hospital. Dr. Hamlin's term will expire July 1.

Dr. John J. Colgan was born in Brooklyn thirty-seven years ago. He was graduated from St. John's College in 1879 and from Long Island College Hospital in 1882. Dr. Colgan was appointed by Mayor Schieren in 1894. He is greatly interested in kindergartens. What he would like to see most in the way of innovations is the establishment of scientific cooking schools and the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors who will inspect. He is on several important committees.

Dr. Henry C. McLean is a member of long standing. He failed of appointment during Mayor Schieren's term, but when Mayor Wurster was elected was again chosen, and resumed his old place, despite the fact that he is a Democrat. No. 32 is his favorite school, and over it he watches with fatherly solicitude. Dr. McLean is a member of the School Books and Teachers' Training School Committees. He is always watchful of the interests of the schools and a conscientious public official.

Nelson J. Gates is a wholesale coal merchant of this city, but has made Brooklyn his home for many years. During his busy business life he has found time to pay much attention to educational work. He has been twice a member of the board. Mr. Gates was once a school teacher of no small merit, and therefore he understands well the needs of the department. His time is largely given to affairs pertaining to the Girls' High School. Mr. Gates is a pronounced Republican and a member of the Union League Club, but he never allows politics to influence his course on the board. He is fifty-eight years of age or thereabout, and was born in Wayne County, Penn. He has been a member of the board for almost twenty years.

John Y. Culyer has served at two different periods. He is one of the oldest as well as one of the most efficient members, and gives much personal attention to schools, especially the Boys' High School. Col. Culyer was for a long time a park engineer under the Commissionership of J. S. T. Stranahan, and many of the plans which have made Prospect Park what it is were conceived and brought to completion by him. During his twenty-two years' membership he has been connected with most of the committees. Col. Culyer is a good speaker. The city is under obligations to him for many excellent suggestions in school work.

Franklin W. Hooper, General Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, is one of the best-known men in Brooklyn. He is regarded as an educator in every sense of the word. It is said of Prof. Hooper that it was he who made the institute possible. He is on all the important strictly educational committees. Prof. Hooper was appointed by Mayor Boody. His age is not far from fifty, but he looks far younger.

John R. Thompson.

George D. Hamlin.

Geo. W. Schaedle.

Dr. R. A. Black.

Elwin S. Piper.

Horace E. Dresser.

George Freifeld.

Henry W. Maxwell.

James B. Bouck.

Henry P. Schmidt.

William J. Lynch.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Something New Under the Sun!

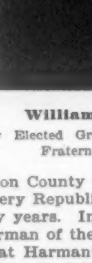
What every woman has wished for and never had is here, and here perfected and patented after months of experiment—

LA ROSE COMB

for drying the hair quickly after bath or shampoo; for cleansing the hair of dust and dandruff without wetting.

La Rose Combs are composed of three simple parts: A pure rubber comb, especially designed for the purpose. An absorbent band of terry cloth, which of itself would tend to give the hair softness and gloss, while collecting dust and dandruff or drying the hair after washing. A light, non-rustable holder, silver-plated, and silver-plated handle. Combs thoroughly tested by many women, and a hair-dresser of long experience, who, having given them most persistent trial, pronounces them ideal. There are absolutely no chemicals or other preparation of any kind or description used on the absorbent. The hair is cleaned solely by the absorbent on both sides of the comb holder, which only requires to be kept clean.

Points of Merit: Simplicity; durability. They will thoroughly clear the hair and scalp of dust and oil, without wetting. They will thoroughly and quickly dry the hair after washing. And the hair is being combed and put in the best of order during the drying process. La Rose Combs combine the perfect comb with the properties of brush, cleaner, and dryer. Women may enjoy a shampoo as men have. No need of tiresome rubbing, or of sitting with tangled hair over chair-back or register. TENDER SCALPS and tired heads will not recoil from the use of La Rose Comb with its wide teeth and comfortable substitution for the harsher brush. BICYCLERS can remove the dust from their hair with no more trouble than a usual combing gives. BATHERS need have no worry about getting the hair wet. La Rose Comb quickly dries and smoothes the tumbled tresses.



"A Contented Woman" writes: "During my constant use of La Rose Comb I discovered that it served as a cleaner fully as well as a dryer. The significance of this will be appreciated by the millions of women thus emancipated from the disagreeable necessity of having to wet the hair.

CAROLINE MISKEL-HOYT."

The complete outfit—comb and cleaner combined—is $1.00 by mail postpaid. One will last a lifetime. And after using it merely as a hair cleaner for a month you wouldn't be without it for a hundred dollars.

Remit by check, post-office order or registered letter to

THE COTTIER MFG. COMPANY, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. CITY.

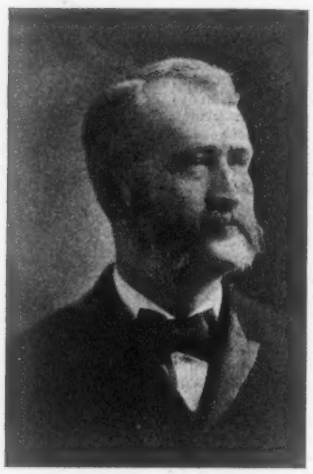
Or for sale at John Wanamaker's, (New York and Philadelphia,) Hudnut's, (305 Broadway,) Riker's, 22d Street & 6th Ave., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, 6th Ave. & 19th St., Abraham & Straus, (Brooklyn.)

Money back after 30 days' trial if it isn't all we represent it to be.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, the newly elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is a resident of Rochester and is one of the best-known men in the western part of the State. He is an eminent member of the Rochester bar and is prominent in the councils of the Republican Party. He is a public-spirited and progressive gentleman, and his administration will undoubtedly be a successful one.

Mr. Sutherland was born May 30, 1849, near Canandaigua, N. Y., received his education at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y., and read law in the office of Edwin A. Nash, now a Justice of the Supreme Court; was admitted to practice in April, 1874, and, removing to Rochester, entered into partnership with W. Dean Shuart, ex-Surrogate of Monroe County, in January, 1884, which partnership continues to this day. He was many years Secretary of the Republican County Committee of Livingston County and has been a delegate to every Republican State Convention for many years. In 1892 he was temporary Chairman of the State Convention which met at Harmanus Bleeker Hall, Albany, N. Y., and delivered the first philippic against Judge Maynard; in 1893 he was Chairman of the Committee on Platform of the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse, when the principal issue before the people was the opposition to the election of Judge Maynard to the Court of Appeals; he served as the member of the Republican National Committee for the State of New York from 1892 to 1896, and was a delegate from the Rochester district to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in June, 1896.



William A. Sutherland,
Newly Elected Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity in New York.

Mr. Sutherland's professional life has been a very active one, and he has been concerned in the argument of questions of wide and far-reaching interest; he was leading counsel on the Republican side in the management and argument of the cases growing out of the Senatorial election contest in 1891, and was also retained to institute for the Republicans the attack on the constitutionality of the Reapportionment act passed in 1892.

Mr. Sutherland has never held public office, but was the nominee of the Republican Party for Attorney General in 1891.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

The formative influences which have gone to make up the individuality of the President of the Franklin Bank, Ellis H. Roberts, would be interesting and profitable to contemplate in detail. Successively he has been a pedagogue, a journalist, a politician, (in the broad Latin sense of the word,) a financial economist, and a lecturer on financial themes, and as each he has achieved more than a passing eminence.

He comes from good Welsh stock, his father and mother emigrating to this country in 1818. He was born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1827, and as a lad earned enough money at the printer's trade not only to support but to educate himself. He was prepared for college at the Whitestown Seminary. He was graduated from Yale in 1850 with the Bristed scholarship and with the second highest honors in his class. He at once received the appointment of Principal of the Utica Academy, and later taught Latin in the Utica Female Academy.

One year after graduation he entered upon his journalistic career as editor and part proprietor of The Morning Herald of Utica. During the following thirty-five years he retained this position, and in war time his pen lent valuable encouragement to the Federal cause.

In 1866 Mr. Roberts was elected to the New York Assembly as a Republican from the Second Oneida District. Four years later he became a member of the National House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1872. His career in Congress is marked by his championship of those financial measures which paved the way for the policy of specie payment resumption, funding the National debt at a continually decreasing interest, redemption of bonds, and a reduction of war taxes. The bill to repeal the moiety laws was introduced by him. Mr. Roberts was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1864 and 1868, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

His connection with the Franklin National Bank as its President dates from 1893, and since then he has been much in demand among certain colleges as a lecturer on financial economy. But as early as 1884 he had delivered courses at Cornell and Hamilton, which were later published in a volume entitled "Government Revenue, Especially the American System." President Roberts is also the author of "To Greece and Beyond" and "Planting and the Growth of the Empire State." He has been President of the Fort Schuyler Club and of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, of the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Patria, besides being Vice President of the Republican Club and of the Yale Alumni. Among his other lectures of note was the course on "Banking" delivered at Syracuse University and his talks on the "Tariff" at Union College. In policy he has always been an avowed advocate of a tariff for the protection of home industries.

Ellis H. Roberts,
Nominated Treasurer of the United States by President McKinley.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

L. SHAW.

The largest hair store in America.

HAIR GOODS.

ONLY THE BEST—A MOST SUPERB LINE.

Wigs, Waves, Bangs, Switches, Dyes, Tonics, Rouges, Powders,

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The purest ingredients used—nothing harmful. Our Hair Tonic is effective—splendid for the scalp. Our dyes are lasting.

Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

54 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

THE MAN YOU MUST NOT MARRY.

"The most subtle and deceitful hope which ever existed, and one which wrecks the happiness of many a young girl's life," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody in the June Ladies' Home Journal, "is the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community where tottering homes have fallen and innocent lives have been wrecked because some young girl has persisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster. Let no young girl think that she may be able to accomplish what a loving mother or sympathetic sisters have been unable to do. Before there is any contract of marriage there should be convincing proof that there has been real and thorough regeneration."

His One Regret.

From The Chicago Post.

It was evident he was sinking fast, and the physician told his sorrowing relatives to prepare for the worst.

Then suddenly he seemed to rouse himself.

"Doctor," he said, "I am going, am I not?"

The physician inclined his head.

"Well," continued the patient resignedly, "we all must go some time, and I suppose it's all right. But I can't help thinking of my wasted opportunities."

"There are few of us who could not improve on our lives if we had them to live over again," said the doctor.

"Of course of course," returned the patient, irritably. "I can recall dozens of

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hay Fever.

The liquid discovery X-Zalia, the ingredients of which are found in the mountains of New Hampshire, will give relief to sufferers from Hay Fever, Rose Cold and Hay Asthma.

Sold in New York at all their stores by Caswell, Massey & Co., or, on receipt of $1.00, our largest sized bottle sent by prepaid express anywhere on line of railroad in U. S. Send for circular. Address all communications to THE X-ZALIA CO., NO. 3 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

things that I would do differently if I had them to do again, but they do not worry me particularly. I merely charge them up as mistakes that every one is liable to make. However, it's different with an absolutely wasted opportunity—an opportunity that never would or could come again. One never can forget that. It must remain a source of regret as long as life lasts. In my case it is with me on my deathbed—the one great mistake of my life."

The physician sought to soothe him by saying that it probably was not a serious matter, and that his imagination doubtless exaggerated it to a considerable extent, but he shook his head.

"It isn't a matter that has just occurred to me," he said. "It is not the result of fever or delirium; it is something that I have known for years. The opportunity came to me more than twenty years ago and in not more than ten minutes after it was too late I realized that I had wasted it. Since then my life has been one long regret, and nothing but regret."

"What was the opportunity?" asked the physician at last, realizing that he could not turn the patient's attention from it.

"Why, on one business trip that I took I had a chance to charge up a suit of clothes to the house and didn't do it."

And so saying the traveling man turned his face sadly to the wall, and shortly thereafter the end came.

The Suddenness of Summer.

From The Washington Star.

A poem she wrote about "Spring" one day—
A half sentimental and frivolous rhyme.
She tied it with ribbon and laid it away
To be printed at some more desirable time.
For poems are like to fall flat; and one reason
Is that they are printed so oft out of season.

'Twas writ when the winds would most frigidly blow;
And "soft, balmy zephyrs" were hailed by her pen.
She was sure that some time we such weather would know,
And with confident patience she'd wait until then.
But it changed, in an hour, all to baffle this maid
From 20 to 90 degrees in the shade.

Severe.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Curious thing about one of those foreign Secretaries of Legation I met in Washington," observed the New Yorker. "I talked to him half an hour. He can spout English off-hand, like a native, but he can't understand a word of it when you talk it to him."

"How do you know?" asked the Bostonian.

A Fair Exchange.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

First Thespian—What has become of Greasepaint? He isn't acting any more.

Second Thespian—No; he's making a fortune. He has become a prizefighter.